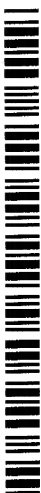


UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
DOCUMENT CLASSIFICATION BARCODE SHEET

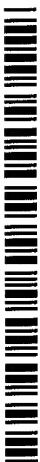


### 371 Application As-Filled

Level - 1  
Version 1.1  
Updated - 8/01/01  
Set updated 3/01/02

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UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE  
DOCUMENT CLASSIFICATION BARCODE SHEET



# Miscellaneous

10

Level - 2  
Version 1.1  
Updated - 8/01/01

**TRANSMITTAL LETTER TO THE UNITED STATES  
DESIGNATED/ELECTED OFFICE (DO/EO/US)  
CONCERNING A FILING UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 371**

449122007600

U.S. APPLICATION NO. (if known, see 37 CFR 1.5)

09/890,235

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO.

INTERNATIONAL FILING DATE

PRIORITY DATE CLAIMED

PCT/DE00/00170

20 January 2000

28 January 1999

TITLE OF INVENTION

**COMPOSITE OF TWO PARTS FORMED USING A GLUE (AS AMENDED)**

APPLICANT(S) FOR DO/EO/US

**WILFRIED PLUNDRICH et al.**

Applicant herewith submits to the United States Designated/Elected Office (DO/EO/US) the following items and other information:

1. ☒ This is a **FIRST** submission concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
2. ☐ This is a **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** submission of items concerning a filing under 35 U.S.C. 371.
3. ☐ This is an express request to begin national examination procedures (35 U.S.C. 371(f)). The submission must include items (5), (6), (9) and (21) indicated below.
4. ☒ The US has been elected by the expiration of 19 months from the priority date (PCT Article 31).
5. ☒ A copy of the International Application as filed (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
  - a. ☒ is attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
  - b. ☐ has been communicated by the International Bureau.
  - c. ☐ is not required, as the application was filed in the United States Receiving Office (RO/US).
6. ☒ An English language translation of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(2))
  - a. ☒ is attached hereto.
  - b. ☐ has been previously submitted under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
7. ☒ Amendments to the claims of the International Application under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3))
  - a. ☒ are attached hereto (required only if not communicated by the International Bureau).
  - b. ☐ have been communicated by the International Bureau.
  - c. ☐ have not been made, however, the time limit for making such amendments has NOT expired.
  - d. ☐ have not been made and will not be made.
8. ☐ An English language translation of the amendments to the claims under PCT Article 19 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(3)).
9. ☐ An oath or declaration of the inventor(s) (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(4)).
10. ☐ An English language translation of the annexes to the International Preliminary Examination Report under PCT Article 36 (35 U.S.C. 371(c)(5)).
- Items 11. to 16. below concern document(s) or information included:**
11. ☒ An Information Disclosure Statement under 37 CFR 1.97 and 1.98.
12. ☐ An assignment document for recording. A separate cover sheet in compliance with 37 CFR 3.28 and 3.31 is included.
13. ☒ A **FIRST** preliminary amendment.
14. ☐ A **SECOND** or **SUBSEQUENT** preliminary amendment.
15. ☐ A substitute specification.
16. ☐ A change of power of attorney and/or address letter.
17. ☐ A computer-readable form of the sequence listing in accordance with PCT Rule 13ter.2 and 35 U.S.C. 1.821 - 1.825.
18. ☐ A second copy of the published international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
19. ☐ A second copy of the English language translation of the international application under 35 U.S.C. 154(d)(4).
20. ☒ Other items or information: 1) JPFR: 2) PCT Search Report, 3) Application Data Sheet, 4) Return receipt postcard, 5) Copy of German Application 199 03 357.9 as filed on January 28, 1999.

**CERTIFICATE OF HAND DELIVERY**

I hereby certify that this correspondence is being hand delivered to the United States Patent and Trademark Office in Washington, D.C. on July 30, 2001.

R. Lynn Boydston

JG17 Rec'd PCT/PTO 30 JUL 2001

U.S. APPLICATION NO. 09/890235  
Not yet assigned

INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION NO. PCT/DE00/00170

ATTORNEY'S STOCK LETTER NUMBER: 44912207600

CALCULATIONS PTO USE ONLY

21. ☒ The following fees are submitted:

**BASIC NATIONAL FEE (37 CFR 1.492(a)(1)-(5)):**

Neither international preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) nor international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO and International Search Report not prepared by the EPO or JPO. \$1,000.00

International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but International Search Report prepared by the EPO or JPO. \$860.00

International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) not paid to USPTO but international search fee (37 CFR 1.445(a)(2)) paid to USPTO. \$710.00

International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO but all claims did not satisfy provision of PCT Article 35(1)-(4). \$690.00

International preliminary examination fee (37 CFR 1.482) paid to USPTO and all claims satisfied provisions of PCT Article 35(1)-(4). \$100.00

**ENTER APPROPRIATE BASIC FEE AMOUNT =**

Surcharge of \$130.00 for furnishing the oath or declaration later than ☐ 20 ☒ 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(c)). \$130.00

**CLAIMS**

CLAIMS	NUMBER FILED	NUMBER EXTRA	RATE
Total claims	2 - 20 =	0	x \$18.00
Independent claims	1 - 3 =	0	x \$80.00

**MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIMS (if applicable)**

MULTIPLE DEPENDENT CLAIMS	TOTAL OF ABOVE CALCULATIONS =
	\$990.00

☐ Applicant claims small entity status. See 37 CFR 1.27. The fees indicated above are reduced by 1/2.

	SUBTOTAL =
	\$990.00

Processing fee of \$130.00 for furnishing the English translation later than ☐ 20 ☐ 30 months from the earliest claimed priority date (37 CFR 1.492(d)).

	TOTAL NATIONAL FEE =
	\$990.00

Fee for recording the enclosed assignment (37 CFR 1.21(b)). The assignment must be accompanied by an appropriate cover sheet (37 CFR 3.28, 3.31). \$40.00 per property +

	TOTAL FEES ENCLOSED =
	\$990.00

	Amount to be refunded:	\$

	Amount charged:	\$

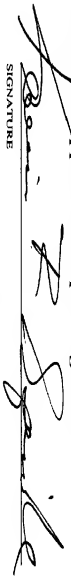
a. ☒ Please charge my **Deposit Account No. 03-1952** in the amount of \$990.00 to cover the above fees. A duplicate copy of this sheet is enclosed. A duplicate copy of this sheet is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees that may be required, or credit any overpayment to **Deposit Account No. 03-1952**.

b. ☒ The Commissioner is hereby authorized to charge any additional fees that may be required, or credit any overpayment to **Deposit Account No. 03-1952**.

**NOTE: Where an appropriate time limit under 37 CFR 1.494 or 1.495 has not been met, a petition to revive (37 CFR 1.137(a) or (b)) must be filed and granted to restore the application to pending status.**

SEND ALL CORRESPONDENCE TO:

Kevin R. Spivak  
Morrison & Foerster LLP  
2000 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20006-1888



SIGNATURE  
Kevin R. Spivak  
Registration No. 43,148

*R. Lynn Boyden*  
R. Lynn Boyden

PATENT  
Docket No. 449122007600

30 JUL 2001  
JC17 Recd PCT/PTO  
09/890235

# CERTIFICATE OF HAND DELIVERY

IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

**In the application of:**

Winfried PLUNDRICH *et al.*

Examiner: Not yet Assigned

Group Art Unit: Not yet Assigned

Serial No.: Not yet assigned

Filing Date: July 30, 2001

For: COMPOSITE OF TWO PARTS,  
FORMED USING A GLUE (AS  
AMENDED)

# PRELIMINARY AMENDMENT

Commissioner for Patents  
Washington, D.C. 20231

**Sir:**

**Prior to examination on the merits, please amend this application as follows:**

**In the Title:**

**On page 1, please replace the title with the following:**

**COMPOSITE OF TWO PARTS, FORMED USING A GLUE**

**In the Specification:**

**Page 1 before the first paragraph, please delete the following:**

Description

Page 1, between lines 4 and 5 has been amended to include the following:

CLAIM FOR PRIORITY

This application claims priority to International Application No. PCT/DE00/00170 which was published in the German language on August 3, 2000.

TECHNICAL FIELD OF THE INVENTION

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 4, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The invention relates to the field of machine elements for designing a composite of two parts, and in particular, to composite of which one is a rare-earth permanent magnet and the other is a metallic support.

Page 1, between lines 7 and 8, has been amended to include the following:

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 1, line 8, with the following rewritten paragraph:

In a known composite of this type (DE 195 38 468 A1), a first part in the form of a cuboid permanent magnet is screwed onto a second part in the form of a cylindrical axle of a magnetic clutch. An epoxy resin-based glue which has a dual curing mechanism is used for this.

Page 2, between lines 5 and 6, has been amended to include the following:

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one embodiment of the invention, there is a composite having two parts. The composite being formed using a thermally curable glue that forms a spaced joint which includes for example, a rare-earth permanent magnet having a joint surface of at least 1000 mm<sup>2</sup> and a metallic support which is a ferromagnetic pole of an electrical machine. The glue includes an addition-crosslinking, single-component and self-adhesive silicone glue, the glue layer having a layer thickness of about 70 to 150 µm and includes spherical spacers in an amount of about 0.5 to about 5% by weight of the glue mass.

In one aspect of the invention, the diameter of the spacers and a thickness of the glue layer is between about 100 and about 125  $\mu\text{m}$ .

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention is based on the discovery that a glue, as described in the Background of the Invention, is not suitable for the permanent bonding of certain large-surfaced parts, such as a rare-earth permanent magnet and an iron pole of an electrical machine. This is because the thermomechanical property level of the epoxy resin glue is not matched in such a way, to the opposed thermal expansion coefficients of the elements to be used, that the elasticity of the bond produced could meet the extreme requirements which exist whenever two glued parts with an opposed thermal expansion coefficient are used in a temperature range of from  $-30^{\circ}\text{C}$  to  $150^{\circ}\text{C}$ . Such conditions are encountered, for example, in permanent-field synchronous motors for the propulsion systems of ships (Jahrbuch der schiffbautechnischen Gesellschaft [Shipbuilders' yearbook] 81 (1987), pp. 221 to 227). Depending on the size of the glued permanent magnets, and therefore on the size of the joint surface, thermally induced length-change differences between the glued parts of up to a few hundred  $\mu\text{m}$  can occur. The elasticity of the glued point or bond should permit such length-change differences.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 2, line 6, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The invention discloses design of a composite, in such a way as to provide a composite which is stable over a wide temperature range even for parts with an opposed expansion coefficient and a large joint surface.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 2, line 12, with the following rewritten paragraph:

In one embodiment, a joint surface of the rare-earth permanent magnet of at least 1000  $\text{mm}^2$  and a ferromagnetic pole of an electrical machine as metallic support, the glue includes an addition-crosslinking, single-component and self-adhesive silicone glue, the glue layer having a layer thickness of from about 70 to about 150  $\mu\text{m}$  and includes spherical spacers in an amount of from 0.5 to 5% by weight of the glue mass.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 2, line 22, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Such a joint is distinguished by a highly elastic bond that is stable over a wide temperature range, with very good adhesion on the two parts. To adjust the spaced joint, spacers in the form of glass and/or ceramic spheres have proved advantageous. The glass and/or ceramic spheres are either incorporated into the silicone glue before it is applied to one of the parts, or is scattered over the pre-applied silicone glue bed while the joint is still open. Spacers having a thickness of between about 100 and about 125  $\mu\text{m}$  are preferably used. The proportion in the silicone adhesive is preferably from 0.75 to 3, in particular approximately 1% by weight, expressed in terms of the total silicone glue mass.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 3, line 4, with the following rewritten paragraph:

When producing the composite, it is sufficient if the silicone glue is applied to one of the parts to be bonded. Application of the glue can be made to either of the two parts. The silicone glue is in this case, e.g., spread or applied using a dispenser technique to the parts.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 4, line 5, with the following rewritten paragraph:

Hence, the silicone glue must compensate, in the working temperature range, for length changes which - expressed in terms of the dimensions of the magnetic pieces - may be a few 100  $\mu\text{m}$ . If the elasticity is insufficient, stresses occur in the glue bond so as to cause strength losses and premature failure of the bond. This has been confirmed by shear-strength studies on bonds, especially after exposure to heating cycles.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 4, line 13, with the following rewritten paragraph:

The production of a composite design according to the invention will be explained below.



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Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 4, line 15, with the following rewritten paragraph:

An adhesive bed of the addition-crosslinking, single-component, self-adhesive silicone glue Q 3-6611 is first produced on one of the two parts. To that end, the silicone glue is spread over the parts with a layer thickness of about 100-125  $\mu\text{m}$ . Since the silicone glue is a self-adhesive silicone glue, i.e. one provided with an internal adhesive, preliminary priming of the joint surface is not necessary. After the usual degreasing of the substrate surface, e.g. using a solvent, the silicone glue can be spread directly over the part. The wetting performance can be improved further, if required, by adding fumed silica. Glass spheres having a diameter of about 100 - 125  $\mu\text{m}$  are then scattered over the prepared silicone glue bed in an amount of approximately 1% by weight, expressed in terms of the total silicone glue mass. The second part is then joined onto this layer, a spaced joint with a size equal to the diameter of the glass spheres being created. The final strength of the composite is reached by curing the silicone adhesive for about 2 hours at approximately 150°C.

On page 6, please replace "Patent Claims" with --WHAT IS CLAIMED IS--.

**In the Claims:**

1. (Amended) A composite having two parts, the composite being formed using a thermally curable glue that forms a spaced joint, comprising:  
a rare-earth permanent magnet having a joint surface of at least 1000  $\text{mm}^2$ ; and  
a metallic support which is a ferromagnetic pole of an electrical machine, wherein the glue includes an addition-crosslinking, single-component and self-adhesive silicone glue, the glue layer having a layer thickness of about 70 to 150  $\mu\text{m}$  and includes spherical spacers in an amount of about 0.5 to about 5% by weight of the glue mass.
2. (Amended) The composite as claimed in claim 1, wherein the diameter of the spacers and a thickness of the glue layer is between about 100 and about 125  $\mu\text{m}$ .

**In the Abstract:**

Please replace the Abstract in its entirety with the Abstract attached hereto.

REMARKS

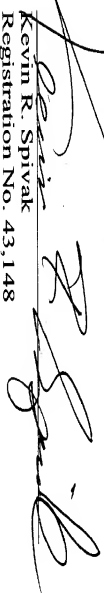
The above amendments to the specification, claims and abstract have been made to place the application in proper U.S. format and to conform with proper grammatical and idiomatic English. None of the amendments herein are made for reasons related to patentability. No new matter has been added.

Attached hereto is a marked-up version of the changes made to the specification and claims by the current amendment. The attached page is captioned "Version with markings to show changes made".

In the event that the transmittal letter is separated from this document and the Patent Office determines that an extension and/or other relief is required, applicant petitions for any required relief including extensions of time and authorizes the Commissioner to charge the cost of such petitions and/or other fees due in connection with the filing of this document to **Deposit Account No. 03-1952** referencing docket no. 449122007600. However, the Commissioner is not authorized to charge the cost of the issue fee to the Deposit Account.

Respectfully submitted,

By:

  
Kevin R. Spivak  
Registration No. 43,148

Morrison & Foerster LLP  
2000 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20006-1888  
Telephone: (202) 887-6924  
Facsimile: (202) 263-8396

Dated: July 30, 2001



permanent bonding of certain large-surfaced parts, such as e.g. a rare-earth permanent magnet and an iron pole of an electrical machine, because the thermomechanical property level of the epoxy-resin glue is not matched in such a way, to the opposed thermal expansion coefficients of the elements to be used, that the elasticity of the bond produced in this way could meet the extreme requirements which exist whenever two glued parts with an opposed thermal expansion coefficient are used in a temperature range of from -30°C to +150°C. Such conditions are encountered, for example, in permanent field synchronous motors for the propulsion systems of ships (Jahrbuch der Schiffbautechnischen Gesellschaft [Shipbuilders' yearbook] 81 (1987), pp. 221 to 227). Depending on the size of the glued permanent magnets, and therefore on the size of the joint surface, thermally induced length change differences between the glued parts of up to a few hundred  $\mu\text{m}$  can occur; the elasticity of the glued point or bond should permit such length change differences.

Page 2, between lines 5 and 6, has been amended to include the following:

#### SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one embodiment of the invention, there is a composite having two parts. The composite being formed using a thermally curable glue that forms a spaced joint which includes for example, a rare-earth permanent magnet having a joint surface of at least 1000  $\text{mm}^2$  and a metallic support which is a ferromagnetic pole of an electrical machine. The glue includes an addition-crosslinking, single-component and self-adhesive silicone glue, the glue layer having a layer thickness of about 70 to 150  $\mu\text{m}$  and includes spherical spacers in an amount of about 0.5 to about 5% by weight of the glue mass.

In one aspect of the invention, the diameter of the spacers and a thickness of the glue layer is between about 100 and about 125  $\mu\text{m}$ .

#### DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

The invention is based on the discovery that a glue, as described in the Background of the Invention, is not suitable for the permanent bonding of certain large-surfaced parts, such as a rare-earth permanent magnet and an iron pole of an electrical machine. This is because the thermomechanical property level of the epoxy resin glue is not matched in such a way, to the opposed thermal expansion coefficients of the elements to be used, that the elasticity of the bond

produced could meet the extreme requirements which exist whenever two glued parts with an opposed thermal expansion coefficient are used in a temperature range of from -30°C to 150°C. Such conditions are encountered, for example, in permanent-field synchronous motors for the propulsion systems of ships (Jahrbuch der schiffbautechnischen Gesellschaft [Shipbuilders' yearbook] 81 (1987), pp. 221 to 227). Depending on the size of the glued permanent magnets, and therefore on the size of the joint surface, thermally induced length-change differences between the glued parts of up to a few hundred µm can occur. The elasticity of the glued point or bond should permit such length-change differences.

Paragraph beginning on line 6 of page 2 has been amended as follows:

~~It is therefore an object of the~~ The invention to disclose design of a composite, having the features of the preamble of patent claim 1, in such a way as to provide a composite which is stable over a wide temperature range even for parts with an opposed expansion coefficient and a large joint surface.

Paragraph beginning on line 12 of page 2 has been amended as follows:

~~This object is achieved according to the invention in that, in the case of~~ In one embodiment, a joint surface of the rare-earth permanent magnet of at least 1 000 mm<sup>2</sup> and a ferromagnetic pole of an electrical machine as metallic support, the glue consists of includes an addition-crosslinking, single-component and self-adhesive silicone glue, the glue layer having a layer thickness of from about 70 to about 150 µm and containing includes spherical spacers in an amount of from 0.5 to 5% by weight of the glue mass.

Paragraph beginning on line 22 of page 2 has been amended as follows:

Such a joint is distinguished by a highly elastic bond that is stable over a wide temperature range, with very good adhesion on the two parts. To adjust the spaced joint, spacers in the form of glass and/or ceramic spheres have proved advantageous. The glass and/or ceramic spheres are either incorporated into the silicone glue before it is applied to one of the parts, or is scattered over the pre-applied silicone glue bed while the joint is still open. Spacers having a thickness of between about 100 and about 125 µm are preferably used. The proportion in the

silicone adhesive is preferably from 0.75 to 3, in particular approximately 1% by weight, expressed in terms of the total silicone glue mass.

Paragraph beginning on line 4 of page 3 has been amended as follows:

When producing the composite, it is sufficient if the silicone glue is applied to ~~only one~~ of the parts to be bonded. ~~Which of the two parts to which it is applied is not important.~~

Application of the glue can be made to either of the two parts. The silicone glue is in this case, e.g. spread or applied using a dispenser technique to the parts.

Paragraph beginning on line 5 of page 4 has been amended as follows:

~~This means that~~ Hence, the silicone glue must compensate, in the working temperature range, for length changes which - expressed in terms of the dimensions of the magnetic pieces - may be a few 100 µm. If the elasticity is insufficient, stresses occur in the glue bond so as to cause strength losses and premature failure of the bond. This has been confirmed by shear-strength studies on bonds, especially after exposure to heating cycles.

Paragraph beginning on line 13 of page 4 has been amended as follows:

The production of a composite design according to the invention will be explained ~~in~~ ~~more detail~~ below.

Paragraph beginning on line 15 of page 4 has been amended as follows:

An adhesive bed of the addition-crosslinking, single-component, self-adhesive silicone glue Q 3-6611 is first produced on one of the two parts. To that end, the silicone glue is spread over the parts with a layer thickness of about 100-125 µm. Since the silicone glue is a self-adhesive silicone glue, i.e. one provided with an internal adhesive, preliminary priming of the joint surface is not necessary. After the usual degreasing of the substrate surface, e.g. using a solvent, the silicone glue can be spread directly over the part. The wetting performance can be improved further, if required, by adding fumed silica. Glass spheres having a diameter of about 100 - 125 µm are then scattered over the prepared silicone glue bed in an amount of approximately 1% by weight, expressed in terms of the total silicone glue mass. The second part is then joined onto this layer, a spaced joint with a size equal to the diameter of the glass spheres

being created. The final strength of the composite is reached by curing the silicone adhesive for about 2 hours at approximately 150°C.

On page 6, please replace "Patent Claims" with --WHAT IS CLAIMED IS--.

### In the Claims:

1. (Amended) A composite of having two parts, ~~of which one is a rare-earth permanent magnet and the other is a metallic support,~~ the composite being formed using a thermally curable glue that forms a spaced joint, comprising:  
~~characterized in that~~  
the a rare-earth permanent magnet has having a joint surface of at least 1000 mm<sup>2</sup>; and the a metallic support which is a ferromagnetic pole of an electrical machine, wherein and in that the glue consists of includes an addition-crosslinking, single-component and self-adhesive silicone glue,
2. (Amended) The composite as claimed in claim 1, ~~characterized in that~~ wherein the diameter of the spacers, and ~~therefore the~~ a thickness of the glue layer, is between about 100 and about 125 µm.

### In the Abstract:

Please replace the Abstract in its entirety with the Abstract attached hereto.



## COMPOSITE OF TWO PARTS, FORMED USING A GLUE

### Abstract

The invention relates to the field of machine elements for designing a composite of two parts, one of which is a rare-earth permanent magnet and the other of which is a metallic support.

Description

Composite of two parts, formed using a glue

The invention relates to the field of machine elements and is to be used for designing a composite of two parts, of which one is a rare-earth permanent magnet and the other is a metallic support.

In a known composite of this type (DE 195 38 468 A1), a first part in the form of a cuboid permanent magnet is screwed onto a second part in the form of a cylindrical axle of a magnetic clutch. An epoxy resin-based glue which has a dual curing mechanism is used for this. - The invention is based on the discovery that such a glue is not, however, suitable for the permanent bonding of certain large-surfaced parts, such as e.g. a rare-earth permanent magnet and an iron pole of an electrical machine, because the thermomechanical property level of the epoxy resin glue is not matched in such a way, to the opposed thermal expansion coefficients of the elements to be used, that the elasticity of the bond produced in this way could meet the extreme requirements which exist whenever two glued parts with an opposed thermal expansion coefficient are used in a temperature range of from -30°C to 150°C. Such conditions are encountered, for example, in permanent-field synchronous motors for the propulsion systems of ships (Jahrbuch der Schiffbautechnischen Gesellschaft [Shipbuilders' Yearbook] 81 (1987), pp. 221 to 227). Depending on the size of the glued permanent magnets, and therefore on

1999 P 01114 WO 2  
the size of the joint surface, thermally induced  
length-change differences between the glued parts of up  
to a few hundred  $\mu\text{m}$  can occur; the elasticity of the  
glued point or bond should permit such length-change  
differences.

It is therefore an object of the invention to  
design a composite, having the features of the preamble  
of patent claim 1, in such a way as to provide a  
composite which is stable over a wide temperature range  
even for parts with an opposed expansion coefficient  
and a large joint surface.

This object is achieved according to the  
invention in that, in the case of a joint surface of  
the rare-earth permanent magnet of at least 1000  $\text{mm}^2$  and  
a ferromagnetic pole of an electrical machine as  
metallic support, the glue consists of an addition-  
crosslinking, single-component and self-adhesive  
silicone glue, the glue layer having a layer thickness  
of from 70 to 150  $\mu\text{m}$  and containing spherical spacers  
in an amount of from 0.5 to 5% by weight of the glue  
mass.

Such a joint is distinguished by a highly  
elastic bond that is stable over a wide temperature  
range, with very good adhesion on the two parts. To  
adjust the spaced joint, spacers in the form of glass  
and/or ceramic spheres have proved advantageous. The  
glass and/or ceramic spheres are either incorporated  
into the silicone glue before it is applied to one of  
the parts, or is scattered over the pre-applied  
silicone glue bed while the joint is still open.  
Spacers having a thickness of between 100 and 125  $\mu\text{m}$   
are preferably used. The proportion in the silicone  
adhesive is pre-

1999 P 01114 WO 3  
ferably from 0.75 to 3, in particular approximately 1% by weight, expressed in terms of the total silicone glue mass.

When producing the composite, it is sufficient if the silicone glue is applied to only one of the parts to be bonded. Which of the two parts to which it is applied is not important. The silicone glue is in this case e.g. spread or applied using a dispenser technique to the parts.

A fumed silica, e.g. Aerosil, may be incorporated into the glue intended, for the novel composite in an amount of from 0.1 to 20% by weight, preferably from 0.5 to 10% by weight or, particularly preferably, from 2 to 5% by weight, the % by weight referring to the total silicone glue mass. This positively influences the wetting performance of the silicone glue.

Addition-crosslinking, single-component and self-adhesive silicone glues are known per se. A silicone glue sold by the manufacturing company Dow-Corning under the reference "Q 3-6611" is preferably used for the novel composite. This glue is distinguished by a very high tensile strength, high expansion and high tear resistance in the temperature range mentioned in the introduction.

With the design according to the invention, glued composites of an iron pole and a magnetic material, e.g. a rare-earth permanent magnet material produced by powder metallurgy ("VACODYM"), with a glued surface of more than 1000 mm<sup>2</sup> can be mastered. The difficulty when producing such composites is that the large-surfaced

bonding partners have very different thermal expansion coefficients:

"Vadodym"  $-1 \times 10^{-6}/K$  in the joint plane  
iron  $14.5 \times 10^{-6}/K$  in the joint plane.

5 This means that the silicone glue must compensate, in the working temperature range, for length changes which - expressed in terms of the dimensions of the magnetic pieces - may be a few 100  $\mu m$ . If the elasticity is insufficient, stresses occur in the glue bond so as to cause strength losses and premature failure of the bond. This has been confirmed by shear-strength studies on bonds, especially after exposure to heating cycles.

10 The production of a composite design according to the invention will be explained in more detail below.

15 An adhesive bed of the addition-crosslinking, single-component, self-adhesive silicone glue O 3-6611 is first produced on one of the two parts. To that end, the silicone glue is spread over the parts with a layer thickness of 100-125  $\mu m$ . Since the silicone glue is a self-adhesive silicone glue, i.e. one provided with an internal adhesive, preliminary priming of the joint surface is not necessary. After the usual degreasing of the substrate surface, e.g. using a solvent, the silicone glue can be spread directly over the part. The wetting performance can be improved further, if required, by adding fumed silica. Glass spheres having a diameter of 100 - 125  $\mu m$  are then scattered over the prepared silicone glue bed in an amount of approximately 1% by weight, expressed in terms of the total silicone glue mass. The second part is then joined onto this layer, a spaced joint with a

1999 P 01114 WO 5  
size equal to the diameter of the glass spheres being created. The final strength of the composite is reached by curing the silicone adhesive for 2 hours at approximately 150°C.

A composite produced in this way was subjected to a shear-strength study. The shear strength in the initial state, and even after storage for 5 days at 150°C, was more than 5.7 N/mm<sup>2</sup> irrespective of whether it was measured at room temperature or at 150°C.

The addition-crosslinking silicone glue does not release any byproduct when it crosslinks. The composite produced thereby meets the adhesion requirement > 1 N/mm<sup>2</sup> at 150°C and fulfills the requirement, with respect to thermal stability, placed on a permanent-field motor for the propulsion systems of ships which have such a composite.

In the crosslinked state, the composite is virtually free of mechanical stresses and provides the requisite strength over the entire temperature range of from -30°C to 150°C, because the silicone glue crosslinks to form an elastomer with high expansion (250%) and high tear resistance.

1999 P 01114 WO  
Patent claims:

1. A composite of two parts, of which one is a rare-earth permanent magnet and the other is a metallic support,  
the composite being formed using a thermally curable glue that forms a spaced joint,  
characterized in that  
the rare-earth permanent magnet has a joint surface of at least 1000 mm<sup>2</sup> and the metallic support is a ferromagnetic pole of an electrical machine  
and in that the glue consists of an addition-crosslinking, single-component and self-adhesive silicone glue,  
the glue layer having a layer thickness of from 70 to 150  $\mu$ m and containing spherical spacers in an amount of from 0.5 to 5% by weight of the glue mass.
2. The composite as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the diameter of the spacers, and therefore the thickness of the glue layer, is between 100 and 125  $\mu$ m.

**PCT**  
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(54) Titel: METHOD FOR GLUING TOGETHER LARGE SURFACED WORKPIECES WITH OPPOSED EXPANSION COEFFICIENTS IN A STABLE MANNER AND COMPOSITE STRUCTURE PRODUCED IN THIS WAY.

(54) Bezeichnung: VERFAHREN ZUM VERKLEBEN GROSSFLÄCHIGER WERKSTÜCKE MIT GEGENLÄUFIGEM AUSDEHNUNGSKOEFFIZIENTEN UND DAVON HERGESTELLTER VERBUND

(57) Abstract

The invention relates to a method for gluing together large-surfaced parts with opposed expansion coefficients in a stable manner, and to a composite structure produced in this way, e.g. for gluing a permanent magnetic element to a ferromagnetic material for an iron pole in an electric machine. The resulting composite structure is temperature resistant and low-stress and can resist high shearing forces of up to 5,7 N/mm<sup>2</sup> even at high temperatures. The invention is designed for use in permanent magnet synchronous motors in the propulsion systems of ships.

(57) Zusammenfassung

Die Erfindung betrifft ein Verfahren zur stabilen Verklebung großflächiger Teile mit gegenläufigem Ausdehnungskoeffizienten und einen damit hergestellten Verbund wie z.B. die Verklebung eines Dauermagnetelements mit einem ferromagnetischen Material für einen Eisenpol in einer elektrischen Maschine. Das resultierende Verbundbauteil ist temperaturbeständig und spannungsarm und kann hohen Schubkräften bis zu 5,7 N/mm<sup>2</sup> bei hohen Temperaturen standhalten. Die Erfindung ist für den Einsatz bei Permanentmagnetsynchronen in Schiffsantrieben konzipiert.





Application Serial No.	Filing Date	Status
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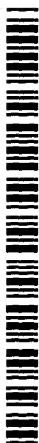
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# Miscellaneous

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Die angehefteten Unterlagen stimmen mit der ursprünglich eingereichten Fassung der auf dem nächsten Blatt bezeichneten europäischen Patentanmeldung überein.

The attached documents are exact copies of the European patent application described on the following page, as originally filed.

Les documents fixés à cette attestation sont conformes à la version initialement déposée de la demande de brevet européen spécifiée à la page suivante.

Patentanmeldung Nr.

Patent application No.

Demande de brevet n°

02022240.2

Der Präsident des Europäischen Patentamts;  
im Auftrag  
For the President of the European Patent Office  
Le Président de l'Office européen des brevets  
p.o.

R C van Dijk



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Bezeichnung der Erfindung/Titre of the invention/Titre de l'invention:  
(Falls die Bezeichnung der Erfindung nicht angegeben ist, siehe Beschreibung.  
If no title is shown please refer to the description.  
Si aucun titre n'est indiqué se référer à la description.)

Medizinische Navigation mit absoluter und relativer Referenz

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**Medizinische Navigation mit absoluter und relativer Referenz**

Die Erfindung betrifft ein medizinisches Navigationssystem sowie ein Verfahren zur medizinischen Navigation.

Die medizinische Navigation wird – allgemein gesprochen – verwendet, um Ärzten bei der Lokalisierung und Positionierung der von Ihnen verwendeten Instrumente zu unterstützen, wobei meist eine Bildausgabe zur Verfügung steht, die dem Arzt aufzeigt, an welcher Stelle der Patientenanatomie er gerade seine Behandlung durchführt oder durchführen sollte. Die Patientenanatomie steht dabei aus bildgebenden Verfahren bereit, beispielsweise aus Computertomographie- oder Kernspintomographie-Aufnahmen.

Navigationssysteme gemäß dem Stand der Technik arbeiten auf der Basis der Erfassung bzw. Verfolgung von positionsgebenden Einrichtungen, wobei absolute Raumkoordinaten von Patienten, deren Körperteilen oder von medizinischen Instrumenten und Einrichtungen bestimmt und die Resultate zur bildunterstützten Behandlung zur Verfügung gestellt werden.

Es tritt nun bei solchen Navigationssystemen manchmal der Fall ein, dass die Übertragung zwischen den positionsgebenden Einrichtungen und den zugehörigen Erfassungseinrichtungen gestört wird. Beispielsweise im Fall eines optischen Navigationssystems kann es vorkommen, dass ein Arzt während der Behandlung in die direkte Linie zwischen Patienten- oder Instrumentenmarkierungen und den diese Markierungen verfolgenden Kameras gerät. In diesem Fall liegt ein sogenanntes Line-of-sight-Problem vor; weil die Sicht der Kameras auf die zu verfolgenden Markierungen blockiert ist, kann aktuell keine Positionsbestimmung erfolgen. Auch magnetische Navigationssysteme können ähnliche Probleme haben, beispielsweise wenn das erzeugte Basis-Magnetfeld für die zu verfolgenden Patienten- oder Instrumentenspulen momentan gestört wird, beispielsweise durch größere metallische Gegenstände.



Aus der US 6,351,659 B1 ist ein optisches Neuro-Navigationssystem bekannt, das auf der Basis von reflektierenden Markern arbeitet. Die US 6,374,134 B1 offenbart ein Verfahren sowie eine Einrichtung zur simultanen Anzeige während einer magnetischen Navigation. Ein medizinisches und diagnostisches Ultraschall-Bildunterstützungssystem ist beispielsweise aus der US 6,338,716 B1 bekannt. Drei weitere Navigations- bzw. Positionierungssysteme gehen aus der US 6,402,762 B2, der US 6,285,902 B1 und der US 5,782,765 hervor.

Die US 6,421,622 B1 beschreibt ein Verfahren und ein System zur dynamischen Lagebestimmung eines beschleunigenden Objektes. Die US 6,418,364 B1 beschreibt ein Verfahren zur Bestimmung einer Position und einer Richtung einer Arbeitsmaschine und aus der US 6,305,221 B1 ist ein Rotationssensorsystem bekannt, mit dem die Bewegung einer Person beim Laufen oder Gehen vermessen werden kann.

Es ist die Aufgabe der vorliegenden Erfindung, eine medizinische Navigation dahingehend zu verbessern, dass Übertragungsprobleme von dem positionsgibenden Einrichtungen entschärft und die damit zusammenhängenden Navigations-Unterbrechungen überbrückt werden.

Diese Aufgabe wird erfindungsgemäß durch ein medizinisches Navigationssystem gemäß dem Patentanspruch 1 sowie ein Verfahren zur medizinischen Navigation gemäß dem Patentanspruch 9 gelöst. Die Unteransprüche beschreiben bevorzugte Ausführungsformen der Erfindung, welche ferner ein Programm umfaßt, das, wenn es auf einem Computer läuft oder in einen Computer geladen ist, den Computer veranlaßt, ein Verfahren, wie es in den Patentansprüchen beschrieben ist, durchzuführen, sowie ein Computerprogramm-Speichermedium für ein solches Programm.

Die Vorteile der vorliegenden Erfindung beruhen darauf, dass bei der medizinischen Navigation einerseits absolute Raumkoordinaten und andererseits relative Raumkoordinaten erfasst und einander zugeordnet werden können, um in ihrer Ergänzung eine jederzeit und von Übertragungsstörungen unabhängige, korrekte Navigation zu ermöglichen. Eine erste Navigations-einheit wird bereitgestellt, welche auf der Basis der Erfassung bzw. Verfolgung von positionsgibenden Einrichtungen absolute Raumkoordinaten von Patienten, deren Körperteilen oder von medizinischen Instrumenten und Einrichtungen bestimmt und die Resultate zur bild-



Die Kombination eines ersten, beispielsweise optischen Navigationssystems zur Erfassung absoluter Raumkoordinaten und eines Bewegungserfassungssystems, das dazu in der Lage ist, relative Koordinaten zu bestimmen, wird erfindungsgemäß ein integriertes System bereitstellen. Dieses System wird die herkömmliche, beispielsweise optische Navigation verwenden, um die erforderliche Genauigkeit und die absoluten Koordinaten zur Verfügung zu stellen, jedoch wird jedes Mal, wenn die Verbindung mit den positionsgebenden Einrichtungen unterbrochen ist, also beispielsweise ein Line-of-sight-Problem auftritt, der Bewegungsdetektor relative Koordinaten in Relation zur letzten von der ersten Navigationseinheit erfassten Position zur Verfügung stellen. Sobald die erste, absolute Navigation wieder funktioniert, also beispielsweise die Line-of-sight wieder frei wird, kann wieder auf der Basis des optischen Navigationssystems gearbeitet werden. Es steht deshalb die Genauigkeit des ersten, absoluten Navigationssystems, beispielsweise optischen Navigationssystems zur Verfügung, ohne dass die Unterbrechungsprobleme auftreten.

Dieselben Vorteile bietet die Erfindung natürlich auch dann, wenn ein sogenanntes Field-of-View-Problem auftritt, d.h. wenn das Trackingvolumen der ersten Navigationseinheit übersritten bzw. verlassen wird. Auch hier kann die zweite Navigationseinheit einspringen und Daten liefern, bis das zu trackende Objekt wieder in das Field-of-View der ersten Navigationseinheit eindringt.

Der Bewegungsdetektor kann auf verschiedenen Technologien basieren und beispielsweise einen Trägheitssensor, einen Kreiselssensor oder einen Schwerekraftsensor umfassen. Solche Bewegungsdetektoren sind grundsätzlich für andere Anwendungen, beispielsweise bei dreidimensional funktionierenden Computer-Eingabegeräten bekannt, und sie können mit entsprechenden Anpassungen erfindungsgemäß eingesetzt werden.

Die Weitermeldung der von der zweiten Navigationseinheit bereitgestellten Positions- bzw. Bewegungsdaten an das integrierte medizinische Navigationssystem kann über ein Kabelverbindung mit dem zu verfolgenden Objekt erfolgen, während auch die Möglichkeit besteht, einen Sender zu verwenden, insbesondere einen Funk-, Infrarot- oder Ultraschall-Sender. Hier bietet die vorliegende Erfindung die Möglichkeit, die im jeweiligen Anwendungsfall am wenigsten störende bzw. am wenigsten störbare Übertragungsweise auszuwählen.



ten Raumkoordinaten des optischen Navigationssystems festgestellt. Der Bewegungsmelder wird dann so bewegt, dass er über die gesamte Bewegungsdauer vom optischen Navigationssystem erfassbar ist, und die Informationen über diese Bewegung aus dem optischen System 1 und dem relativen Bewegungsbestimmungssystem des Bewegungsdetektors 2 werden einander zugeordnet und abgeglichen. Nach der Kalibrierung ist sichergestellt, dass die Bewegungsinformationen des Bewegungsdetektors 2 mit denjenigen übereinstimmen, wie sie in absoluten Raumkoordinaten vom optischen Navigationssystem 1 ermittelt wurden.

Während der gesamten Prozedur werden die Koordinaten beider Systeme kontinuierlich gesammelt und miteinander verglichen. Es wird angenommen, dass die korrekten Raumkoordinaten diejenigen sind, die von dem optischen System 1 stammen.

Nach dem Start der Prozedur, beispielsweise der Patientenbehandlung, wird ständig überprüft, ob das optische System zwei aktuelle Navigationsdaten liefert oder nicht. Dies ist relativ einfach durchzuführen, da bei einer Blockierung der Line-of-sight vom optischen Navigationssystem keine Positionsinformationen mehr erhalten werden können, da die optischen Markierungen nicht mehr sichtbar sind.

Die Vorgehensweise für den Zustand, bei dem die Sichtlinie (Line-of-sight) frei ist, wird in der unteren linken Hälfte der Figur dargestellt. Bei freier Sichtlinie gibt es kein Problem mit der genauen optischen Navigation, und deren Daten werden verwendet, um den behandelnden Arzt zu unterstützen. Es werden also vom System Koordinaten ausgegeben, mit Hilfe derer die bildunterstützte Behandlung erfolgen kann. Bei freier Sichtlinie kann jederzeit eine Kalibrierung, auch eine Zwischenkalibrierung für den Bewegungsdetektor 2 stattfinden. Wird im Laufe der Behandlung durch das optische Navigationssystem 1 festgestellt, dass die Sichtlinie blockiert ist, also keine Navigationsdaten von den Markierungen mehr ankommen, kann das erfindungsgemäße System diese fehlenden absoluten Navigationsinformationen nun durch relative Bewegungsinformationen ergänzen. Die neu errechneten relativen Positionen beziehen sich auf die letzten ermittelten absoluten Positionsinformationen, also die optisch ermittelten Daten zu dem Zeitpunkt, bevor die Sichtlinie unterbrochen wurde. Damit stehen auch zu dem Zeitpunkt, bei dem das optische Navigationssystem 1 keine Daten mehr liefert, Navigationsinformationen für den behandelnden Arzt zur Verfügung.

Sobald die Line-of-sight wieder frei ist, also das optische Navigationssystem die Position des interessierenden und getrackten Objektes wieder ermitteln kann, wird wieder optisch navigiert und es kann eine neue Kalibrierung des Bewegungsdetektors auf der Basis der neuen optischen Daten erfolgen.



6. Medizinisches Navigationssystem nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 5, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die zweite Navigationseinheit (2) einen auf einem Kreisel sensor basierenden Bewegungsdetektor umfasst.
7. Medizinisches Navigationssystem nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 6, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die zweite Navigationseinheit (2) einen auf einem Schwerkraftsensor basierenden Bewegungsdetektor umfasst.
8. Medizinisches Navigationssystem nach einem der Ansprüche 1 bis 7, dadurch gekennzeichnet, dass die zweite Navigationseinheit (2) Kabelverbindung oder einen Sender, insbesondere einen Funk-, Infrarot- oder Ultraschallsender aufweist, womit die relativen Positionsänderungen an einen Empfänger des medizinischen Navigationssystems (3) weitergegeben werden.
9. Verfahren zur medizinischen Navigation, bei dem auf der Basis der Erfassung bzw. Verfolgung von positionsgebenden Einrichtungen absolute Raumkoordinaten von Patienten, deren Körperteilen oder von medizinischen Instrumenten und Einrichtungen bestimmt und die Resultate zur bildunterstützten Behandlung zur Verfügung gestellt werden, und bei dem relative Positionsänderungen von Objekten, insbesondere der Patienten, der Körperteile oder der medizinischen Instrumente und Einrichtungen erfasst werden, wobei die absoluten Raumkoordinaten mittels der Informationen über die relativen Positionsänderungen ergänzt, korrigiert oder ersetzt werden.
10. Verfahren nach Anspruch 9, bei dem die absoluten Raumkoordinaten mittels eines optischen Kamera-Trackingsystem mit aktiv oder passiv abstrahlenden Markierungen bzw. Markierungsanordnungen als positionsgebenden Einrichtungen bestimmt werden.
11. Verfahren nach Anspruch 9, bei dem die absoluten Raumkoordinaten mittels eines magnetischen bzw. induktiven Trackingsystem mit Spulen oder induktiv erregbaren positionsgebenden Einrichtungen bestimmt werden.



12. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 9 bis 11, bei dem mittels eines autarken Bewegungsdetektor Bewegungen des ihm zugeordneten Objektes, an dem er angebracht ist, in Richtung und dem Umfang nach erfasst und an das medizinische Navigationssystem (3) gemeldet werden.
13. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 9 bis 12, bei dem die relativen Positionsänderungen mittels eines Trägheitssensors, eines Kreiselensors oder eines Schwerkraftsensors erfasst und über eine Kabelverbindung oder einen Sender, insbesondere einen Funk-, Infrarot- oder Ultraschallsender an das medizinische Navigationssystem (3) weitergegeben werden.
14. Verfahren nach einem der Ansprüche 9 bis 13, bei dem vor oder während der Navigation zu einem oder mehreren Zeitpunkten, an dem/denen sowohl die absoluten Raumkoordinaten als auch die relativen Positionsänderungen bestimmbar bzw. erfassbar sind, eine Kalibrierung bzw. Abstimmung der absoluten und der relativen Navigation erfolgt.
15. Programm, das, wenn es auf einem Computer läuft oder in einem Computer geladen ist, den Computer veranlasst, ein Verfahren gemäß einem der Ansprüche 9 bis 14 durchzuführen.
16. Computerprogramm-Speichermedium, das ein Programm nach Anspruch 15 aufweist.

11

**Zusammenfassung****EPO - Munich  
69  
02. Okt. 2002**

Die Erfindung betrifft ein Medizinisches Navigationssystem (3) mit einer ersten Navigationseinheit (1), welche auf der Basis der Erfassung bzw. Verfolgung von positionsgebenden Einrichtungen absolute Raumkoordinaten von Patienten, deren Körperteilen oder von medizinischen Instrumenten und Einrichtungen bestimmt und die Resultate zur bildunterstützten Behandlung zur Verfügung stellt, gekennzeichnet durch eine zweite Navigationseinheit (2), welche relative Positionsänderungen von ihr zugeordneten Objekten, insbesondere der Patienten, der Körperteile oder der medizinischen Instrumente und Einrichtungen erfasst, wobei die absoluten Raumkoordinaten mittels der Informationen über die relativen Positionsänderungen ergänzt, korrigiert oder ersetzt werden können. Sie betrifft ferner ein entsprechendes medizinisches Navigationsverfahren.

**Figur 1**

12

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